British Packet AND ARGENTINE NEWS.

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(No. 1386.) BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, MAY 14, 1853. [*Established in* 1826.]

Foreign Intelligence.

ENGLAND—To inspire confidence in the character and capacity of the Administration, we extract from the "Times" the following estimate of Lord Clarendon's qualifications as Foreign Secretary; and we also append two passages, the one showing the urbanity with which Lord Palmerston can receive a deputation on the homely subject of the common sewers, and the other, the dignity with which he defends his late acts in the Foreign Office. The letter of Lord John Russell on the affairs of Tuscany speaks for itself.

"Lord Clarendon accepts the high office of Foreign Minister of England under favourable circumstances, for, in spite of the grave uncertainties and dangers which may be descried in the political horizon, our relations with foreign States have not for several years been so calm and friendly as they are at this moment. We are not struggling with any of those troublesome connexions which the Americans call "entangling alliances," and we are not regarded in any part of Europe as the enemies of its tranquillity. Amid the extremes of repression and of secret disaffection there may again be hope that the temperate influence of the language and the policy of this country will sometimes be felt, for they will only be exerted in defence of peace and in support of law. It cannot be doubted that the rapid changes which have occurred of late in our own Cabinet have contributed to weaken the confidence of foreign States in the settled tenor of a policy exposed to so many vicissitudes, and that the part taken by England in some of the events which lately agitated Europe had caused this country to be considered as, at best, a doubtful ally by several of our oldest friends. The Continent probably desires, almost as much as we do ourselves, to see stability in the councils of England and moderation in the application of her influence. The Cabinet of Lord Aberdeen will continue, we trust, to give them that stability. The administration of our foreign policy by Lord Clarendon will ensure to them that moderation, which is, after all, our greatest strength. For such a task no man is at this day more highly qualified. He may be said not only to be raised to the office he is about to fill by the confidence of his Sovereign and his colleagues, but to have been marked out for it by public opinion in his own country and by the respect of foreign nations. His extensive knowledge of foreign affairs, his diplomatic experience, and the personal qualities he brings to the discharge of these duties, give him facilities for the transaction of business in this department of the Government which no one else, probably, possesses to an equal degree. Nor can it be forgotten that the Cabinet of which Lord Clarendon will now become the organ to foreign States combines the vivacity and energy of Lord Palmerston with the mature experience and cool judgment of Lord Aberdeen; and, that without absolutely or unconditionally following the course pursued by either one or the other of these statesmen, Lord Clarendon has both of them for his colleagues. Mr. Disraeli said the other night emphatically that our relations with France are the most important subject of modern politics. But our relations with France are but a portion of that system which embraces our relotions with the other continental States and with the United States of America. This system is connected together by the closest and most sensitive ties, and upon the vigilant maintenance of it in every part depend the peace of the world and all the mighty interests which that single word includes and unites. The anxiety with which we cannot but watch the transfer of so great a trust to new hands is alleviated by the conviction that few men have shown beforehand a greater aptitude to the discharge of such duties; and after having governed Ireland with consummate success during the five stormiest years of her recent history. Lord Clarendon enters upon a scene of action at least equally worthy of the highest gifts of a statesman."—*Times*.

On Monday Lord Palmerston received deputations from the various metropolitan parishes, on the subject of the mismanagement of the Metropolitan Sewers Commission and the police of the metropolis, at his private residence in Carlton-gardens.

The deputations, consisting of delegates from nearly every metropolitan parish, numbered upwards of 100 gentlemen, and they were accompanied by Sir B. Hall, M.P., Mr. T. Duncombe, M.P., Lord Dudley Stuart, M.P., Mr. Wilkinson, M.P., Mr. W. Williams, M.P., Sir De Lacy Evans, M.P., Sir J. V. Shelley, M.P., and Mr. E. J. Hutchins, M.P.

Sir B. Hall having introduced and stated the objects of the deputation.

Mr. Nicholay, Mr. Smith, Mr. T. M. Nelson, Dr. Russell, Mr. Clement George, Lord Dudley Stuart, Mr. Williams, M.P., and Mr. Guedalla addressed the noble lord, urging the necessity of local self government regarding matters involving the expenditure of money in the metropolitan parishes, and the consequent levying of taxes upon the inhabitants to meet the liability thus incurred.

Viscount Palmerston said, he felt it his duty, as it was his inclination, to exercise the office he then held to the best of his energy and ability for the public advantage. In order to do this, he was most anxious to hear the opinions of the public at large; and therefore he was much obliged to those gentlemen who had come there that day to give him practical information which he should no doubt find exceedingly useful to him as a guide. There were two matters of a prominent character which could not fail to attract his notice;—one to which his noble friend (Lord D. Stuart) had called his attention the other night, and one to which his attention had been called by the deputation that day, namely, the state of the refuse of the living, and the state of the remains of the dead. [Hear.] He should be most earnest in his endeavours to get rid of the nuisance arising from those two causes. As to the manner of dealing with the former, he was not at the present moment decided, but he was so far prepared to say, that no local tinkering would be of any advantage. *It must be one general system, and one great* and comprehensive measure, whether under representative control or not. Upon the question of local government or centralisation he begged them to understand that he was not conveying any opinion. As to the police, he had always understood they were a well-conducted body. There might be exceptions; but, being new in his present office, he would make every inquiry as to the statements laid before him, and the question as to the police rate—which he understood to be divided into three parts, namely, the discrepancy between the rating of the north and south sides of the metropolis, how the balance had been expended, and whether the police, in its organisation, had realised its purpose. [Hear.]

In a debate, on the foreign policy of the administration his Lordship made the following remarks in reference to Tuscany and Switzerland:—

Lord Palmerston—I had no intention to take any part in this discussion, but I am anxious to make one or two observations in reply to the pointed allusion which the hon. member for Meath [Mr. Lucas] has made to me in the course of his speech. He is desirous that I should stand forth as the defender of the Grand Duke of Tuscany—a wish not unnaturally expressed by him, for I must own that if the hon. member was the only defender the Grand Duke could boast of, then indeed would the Grand Duke of Tuscany stand much in need of a defender. [Cheers and laughter.] I decline, however, the task the hon. member would assign to me. I defend myself, not the Grand Duke. [Cheers.] The hon. member, being unable to say one single word in defence of the conduct of the Grand Duke, proceeded to impute to me conduct similar in principle to that which my hon. friend [Mr. Kinnaird] and the House have so justly condemned; and the hon. member proceeded to allude to some transaction with regard to Switzerland, and to events that passed in the island of Tahiti. Now, with regard to the Switzerland question, the hon. member has read such parts of the papers as suited his purpose, but I think he could not have read enough to afford him a knowledge of the nature of the transaction, or, if he has, then he has suppressed that which was most unfavourable to his object. [Cheers.] What was that transaction? The hon. member appeared to represent that I stood forward to persecute the Jesuits—that I urged the Swiss Government to persecute the Catholics, or, as he called it, to exterminate the Jesuits. What he meant by extermination, it is left for him to explain; I suppose he meant to expel them. But that was not a true representation of what took place. (Cheers.) The facts of the case were these:—A civil war had broken out in Switzerland. Cantons were armed against cantons—Protestants against Catholics—a majority against a minority. We were invited by the French Government to mediate between the contending parties; and we were engaged in endeavouring with the French Government to settle upon such terms as might afford a chance of putting an end to that disgraceful conflict. [Hear, hear.] The cause—the original cause of the conflict were the Jesuits [loud cheers]—it was their presence in Switzerland [renewed cheers], it was their aggressive proceedings in the Protestant cantons, which produced that war, with regard to which our mediation was asked for. And that which struck me was, that the only natural mode of putting an end to that contest was to remove the object and the cause of it. [Cheers.] It was in that spirit that we proposed that the Jesuits should be withdrawn. That I did, when making that proposal, state the reasons which induced me to make it is undoubtedly true. [Cheers.] I stated that it was my belief that the presence of the Jesuits in any country, Catholic or Protestant, was likely to disturb the political and social peace of that country. [Cheers.] I maintain that opinion still, and I don't shrink from its avowal. [Great cheering.] It was dot true, therefore, that we interfered voluntarily to recommend the expulsion of the Jesuits; but, being called upon to mediate for the purpose of putting an end to the civil war in Switzerland, it appeared to me that the retirement of the Jesuits, which we wished to be effected by the intervention of the Pope himself, would, by removing the cause, also make the effect cease. [Cheers.]

The "Belfast Mercury" calls attention to the singular fact that the "Irish Manchester" has never yet entertained the idea of raising a monument to the memory of the late Sir Robert Peel, notwithstanding that "to no other of Her Majesty's dominions has the principle of free trade brought higher advantages than to the capital of Ulster." the Belfast journal then proceeds to say:—

"We hear no grumbling at present about what some political economists called 'our surplus population,' nor is the cry about wages being forced down to the starvation point heard in the streets. The masses, with honest effort, are pushing onward; improved land skill produces increased remuneration; and commerce, freed from the trammels of fiscal restriction, extends its boundaries with a rapidity far exceeding the most sanguine visions of the departed statesman. But it is not alone in Belfast, or even in the north of Ireland, that the spirit of improvement has been abroad. The whole kingdom is undergoing a process of advancement.

"The quantity of cereal produce raised in Ireland is less at present than it was some years ago, and this is one cause of the falling off in exports; but another and an exceedingly important point is to be cousidered in accounting for the decreased export of wheat and flour from Ireland. A wonderful change has taken place in the relative positions of the industrious ranks since 1845. In the north of Ireland the scramble for employment has ceased to exist; labour is more at a premium, and the masses, having risen in the physical, as well as social scale, are able to indulge in the luxury of wheaten bread instead of substituting a mere vegetable diet. Potatoes no longer form the staple food of the working man and his family; hence a large proportion of the wheat grown in Ireland can be advantageously disposed of at home. Again, we find the farmer in a more independent position than he was in 1845, thus proving that, in the progress of manufactures lie the chief elements of successful agriculture."

The Cork "Examiner" has the following in reference to the beetroot sugar manufactory recently established in the Queen's County. Several sales of the produce have been already affected in the Dublin markets, and the most competent judges have borne testimony to the excellence of the material:—

"We are glad to understand that the beet sugar factory at Mount Mellick is flourishing beyond all expectation. The whole establishment has been rebuilt and is now under the superintendence of Mr. Wilhelm Hirsch, a highly intelligent foreigner, who has conducted several of the largest factories in Belgium, Russia, and France, and who is therefore thoroughly acquainted with the manufacture. Under his management no less than 80 tons of sugar have gone into the market within two months, and we have the authority of one of the most experienced groeers in Cork for the statement that the article is superior by 3s. per cwt. to the best imported sugar. A large sale is announced for Thursday next, in Dublin, of produce of this season, which has been manufactured with the new works, and samples of the sugar have been left at this office, which we shall be most happy to show to those who desire to see them. Mr. Hirsch is anxious to engage the attention of local purchasers to the quality of the article, and if he should be successful in that object it is intended, we understand, to hold at an early period a public sale in Cork. There is also every probability that, if the matter be taken up properly in the south of Ireland, the company with which Mr. Hirsch is connected may be induced to establish a factory in Cork, and thus to extend to our city those benefits which have been already experienced to a most remarkable degree in the improved condition of the people around Mount Mellick."

M. KOSSUTH AND THE INSURRECTION IN LOMBARDY.

"IN THE NAME OF THE HUNGARIAN NATION—TO THE SOLDIERS QUARTERED IN ITALY.

"Soldiers; Comrades!—My activity is unlimited. I am about to fulfil my intent. My intent is to free my country, to make her independent, free, and happy. It is not by force we have been crushed. The force of the world would never have sufficed to crush Hungary. Treason alone did it.

"I swear that force shall not conquer us, nor treason injure us again. Our war is the war of the liberty of the world, and we are no longer alone. Not only the whole people of our own country will be with us, not only will those once adverse to us now combat with us the common enemy, but all the peoples of Europe will arise and unite to wave the banner of liberty. By the force of the peoples of the world the tottering power of the tyrants shall be destroyed. And this shall be the last war.

"In this war no nation fraternizes more with the Hungarian than the Italian. Our interests are one—our enemy is one—our struggle is one. Hungary is the right wing, and Italy the left wing, of the army I lead. The victory will be common to both.

"Therefore, in the name of my nation, have I made alliance with the Italian nation. The moment we raise the banner of the liberty of the world let the Italian soldier in Hungary unite with the insurgent Hungarian nation, and the Hungarian soldier in Italy unite with insurgent Italy. Let all, wheresoever the alarm shall first sound, combat against the common enemy. Whoso will not do this, he, the hireling of our country's executioner, shall never more see his native land. He shall be for ever exiled as a traitor, as one who has sold the blood of his parents and of his country to the enemy.

"The moment of the insurrection is at hand; let not that moment find the Hungarian unprepared; for should it take them unprepared, should our nation not improve the opportunity, our dear country would be lost for ever, and our national flag would be covered with ignominy.

"I know that every Hungarian is ready for the war of liberty. The blood shed by the martyrs, the sufferings of the country, have changed even children into heroes.

"No nation yet rewarded its brave sons so liberally as the Hungarian nations will reward hers. After the victory, the State property shall be distributed among the army, and the families of the victims of patriotism; but the coward and the traitor shall die.

"And I, therefore, make it known to you, soldiers, in the name of the nation, that whoever brings you this my order is expressly sent to you, that he may report to me the favourers of liberty in the army stationed in Italy, and that he may tell you, in my name, how you should organize yourselves

"Accept the instructions that are forwarded to you by the nation through me, and follow them. Let it be so in every town and district of our own country and everywhere.

"Brave ones! The Honveds and the Hussars have covered with glory the name of our nation. The world looks on the Hungarian flag as on the banner of liberty. We will preserve that glory, and satisfy that expectation.

"It is principally on you that the eyes of the world are turned, for your number is great. The arms are in your hands; a generous blood in your veins; the love of the country, and the thirst of vengeance on her executioners is in your breasts. Your task is glorious and easy; for you are among a nation which will give its own millions of combatants against Austria.

"From Rome to the island of the Sicilians—from the Sava to the country beyond the Rhine—all the people are unanimous in a cry joined to the clang of millions of arms. Let God be our judge. Down with the tyrants! Long live the liberty of the people! Long live our country!

"Brave ones! By this cry your voice will

be like Joshua's voice, at the bidd...ing of which the Jericho of tyrants shal... fall.

»So I order, in the name of the nation. Let every one obey. I will shortly be among you. *Au revoir.* God ... with you. ... Feb. 1853.

The »Milan Gazette« publishes the following proclamation:—

»His Majesty the Emperor, by his sovereign resolution of the 13th of February, has been pleased to decree as follows:—

»Considering that the participation of the political refugees of the Lombardo-Venetian Kingdom in the late events of Milan is clearly manifest, I find it expedient to enact the following measures:—1. All the landed and personal property belonging to the political refugees of the Lombardo-Venetian Kingdom, situate within the realm, is to be considered from this day as being placed under sequestration. 2. To the class of the political refugees of the Lombardo Venetian kingdom belong not only those persons who were declared emigrants by my resolution of the 29th of December, 1850, in so far as they may not have since again acquired the right of Austrian citizenship, but also, and especially, those who were excluded from the amnesty, without making any distinction between those who may, and those who may not, have obtained permission to emigrate. 3. The sequestration shall be immediately effected by the administrative authorities, without any regard whatever being allowed in favour of contracts, or other matters of legal right concluded from this day. 4. My Minister of the Interior is directed to cause the present decree to be executed, in concert with my Field-Marshal Count Radetsky, and I expect further propositions concerning the employment of the property under sequestration.

»This measure, ordered by His Imperial and Royal Apostolic Majesty, being chiefly calculated to protect the population against the pernicious influence of the emigrants, and to deprive them of the means with which they seek to keep the inhabitants of this kingdom in perpetual agitation and fear, I trust that the Government authorities appointed to execute this measure will be zealously, and with all due obedience, aided by the communes, and every subject, to the best of their power. Hence I find it expedient to prescribe the following additional measures: 1. Whoever is charged to receive, administrate, account for, or remit to any person any property or income whatever of a political refugee is bound to pay the sums he has received or is to remit, and to execute all other payments he may be liable to, into the hands of the political authority of the province. This holds not only for administrators of property, agents, or other persons expressly empowered for such persons, but generally for any person having to deliver any sum or value whatever to a political refugee or his agent, provided the matter in question be not purely personal. 2. Whoever shall disregard this order, and deliver any sum of capital or interest, or any other property, to a refugee or his agent, shall be liable for a first transgression to pay the said sum a second time, or to refund the value of the property delivered. In case of a repetition of the offence, this fine shall be double, and so on progressively for every successive transgression. 3. Notaries, advocates, or other persons bearing a public character, who shall co-operate in defrauding or eluding the law, or contribute generally, either by advice or deed, towards restricting, either wholly or partially, the effects of the sequestration, shall be liable to the same fines mentioned in the preceeding paragraph, and may be further, according to circumstances, criminally prosecuted for fraud or abuse of official power. 4. The refusal of accepting sequestrated property in the name of the Government shall be punished as directed in my proclamation of the 11th inst.

»The Military and Civil Governor-General of the Lombardo-Venetian Kingdom,

»Field-Marshal Count RADETZKY.

»Verona, Feb. 18.»

»Lord John Russell to Sir Henry Bulwer.

»Foreign-office, January 18, 1853.

»Sir,—According to the last accounts received from you the Grand Duke of Tuscany still hesitates on the subject of the Madiai.

»But this is a matter on which hesitation implies capital punishment. It is the same thing in effect to condemn a man to die by fire like Savonarola, or to put him to death by the slow torture of an unhealthy prison.

»It seems to be imagined, indeed, by some Governments on the Continent, that if they avoid the spectacle of an execution on the scaffold they will escape the odium to themselves, and the sympathy for their victims, which attends upon the punishment of death for offences of a political or religious character.

»But this is an error. It is now well understood that the wasting of the body, the sinking of the spirits, the weakening of the mind, are but additions to the capital punishment which long and close confinement too often involves.

»If, therefore, as has been lately reported, one of the Madiai were to die in prison, the Grand Duke must expect that throughout Europe he will be considered as having put a human being to death for being a Protestant.

»It will be said, no doubt, that the offence of Francesco Madiai was not that of being a Protestant, but that of endeavouring to seduce others from the Roman Catholic faith; that the Tuscan Government had the most merciful intentions, and meant to have shortened the period of imprisonment allotted by law to his offence; that such offences cannot be permitted to pass unpunished.

»All this, however, will avail very little. Throughout the civilised world this example of religious persecution will excite abhorrence. Nor will it be the least of the reproaches addressed to the Government of the Grand Duke that the name of Leopold of Tuscany has been thus desecrated, and the example of a benevolent Sovereign thus departed from. The peaceful, mild, and ingenious character of the Tuscan people makes this severity the less necessary and the more odious.

»As this is a matter affecting a Tuscan subject, it may be said that Her Majesty's Government have no right to interfere. If this means that interference by force of arms would not be justifiable, I confess at once that nothing but the most extreme case would justify such interference.

»But if it be meant that Her Majesty has not the right to point out to a friendly Sovereign the arguments which have prevailed in the most civilised nations against the use of the civil sword to punish religious opinions, I entirely deny the truth of such an allegation.

»You are, therefore, instructed to speak in the most serious tone to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and to lay before him all the considerations stated in this despatch. You will do it in the most friendly tone, and take care to assure the Government to which you are accredited that none are more sincere in their wishes for the independence and happiness of Tuscany than the Queen of Great Britain.

»I am, &c.,

»J. RUSSELL.»

BUENOS AYRES.

»England and France in their political relations with the Republics of the Plate»—Such is the heading of a series of pungent and ably written articles, in recent numbers of our evening contemporary »El Nacional.» The appreciations of British policy and diplomacy are far from flattering to our national pride; and the anomalous attitude assumed by the Official Representatives of Her Majesty's Government, in the momentous questions now at issue in this Province, hardly leaves us any other alternative than a mute and passive acquiescence.

Still, we cannot see that the policy of England has been either much better or much worse than that of France and Brazil; and, in deference to justice, we venture to assert that her views and intentions were, and are as sane and disinterested as those of either of her intervention allies. The joint object of all, we are firmly persuaded, was simply to afford facilities to their commercial relations, and provide for their progressive extension; and the theory of a secret underhand rivalship, into which the »Nacional» has unaccountably fallen, in the articles under review, we consider altogether unwarranted, and entitled to be classed as a popular fallacy. The commercial policy bequeathed to their country, by such historical names as Huskisson, Canning and Peel, and espoused with confidence and ardour by the greatest trading community in the world, is too high and firmly established, to be assailed by the jibes of a French socialist, or obscured by the piddling expedients of which the River Plate has occasionally been the unfortunate theatre.

In the reciprocity of her free trade policy alone, we have a triumphant vindication against all such narrow-minded and grovelling charges; and, if need required, we might appeal to the Bulwer-Clayton Treaty, and the enlightened magnanimity that threw open the commerce of China to the whole world, without a single reservation in her own behalf, even as a compensation for costly sacrifices, made in the general cause. These are recent events, on a large scale, in which the clear sight of the eagle prevails over the carnivorous propensities of the »vulture,» despite the florid witticism of M. Ledru Rollin.

We risk nothing in asserting, that the Republics of the Plate have not in the world a more sincere and disinterested friend than Queen Victoria and her Government; and that the sympathies of the British community, the same as those of nine-tenths of the British Residents, are all in favor of order, legality, peace and concord. This we feel bound to say, in strict justice; and to counteract the *estranging tendency* of some of the views embodied in the articles under consideration; a tendency not the less real, or the less to be deplored, in that it may have escaped the author's attention, in the hurry and excitement of composition. The cause of Buenos Ayres, which is the cause of the Argentine Republic, has at present far more to expect from the direct countenance, and active co-operation of resident foreigners generally, than from the vague sympathies and general policy of their respective Governments; and, instead of fomenting sectional rivalships, the aim and effort of all should be to conciliate and amalgamate the discordant elements, that are equally interested in a common triumph.

It is not our object to justify all the public acts, and still less to palliate the private conduct of some of the British Agents; for, whilst we feel a deep humiliation, at seeing the latter made the theme of public animadversion, we cannot deny the flagrant provocations that almost justify our contemporary in deviating from the general rule, that prescribes a rigid respect to the sanctity of private life. But even granting the fact, that public Agents have, in some instances, forgotten their own personal dignity, and compromised the respectability of their Government and Nation, we think the phenomenon may be accounted for on other principles, more logical and philosophical than that adduced by the »Nacional.» We all know that distance attenuates the feeling of responsibility; and if to that we add the seductive influences, of which all despots unscrupulously avail themselves, we have a satisfactory solution of the case, without impugning the good faith, the honourable intentions, and the public morality of the accrediting Government. The conduct of an individual, or a given number of individuals, whatever by their social status, can never justify indiscriminate charges, against an entire community, or the Government that respresents them. And, moreover, we could cite the names of other public Agents, that, in adulation to despotism, and private immorality if you will, have sunk us low as the lowest of the British: which almost tempts us to believe, that the castigation of our contemporary has been applied specially and preferently to our countrymen, not because they are the most guilty, but because they are the most phlegmatic.

With respect to official acts, which we hold to be legitimate subjects of inquiry and discussion, at all times and in all places, we consider that, in the course of the past year, our British Representatives have committed four capital blunders; which in deference to British interests, we feel bound to enumerate and discuss; always respecting individual motives and intentions.

Blunder the first—The forlorn hope, tenaciously and doggedly persevered in, of imposing upon the Province of Buenos Ayres, the odious and solemnly repudiated Compact of San Nicolas.

The illegality and nullity of that perverse and fatal Compact, were demonstratively established at an early stage. By the express laws of this Province, and the sanction of invariable custom, the Executive Power can enter into no treaty, without the direct authorization and consequent ratification of the Legislative Chamber. Not only were both these essential prerequisites wanting, but every possible and conceivable means were employed, to repel and repudiate its unsavoury stipulations. So conclusive and insurmountable were these objections, that towards the end of September, General Urquiza himself voluntarily abandoned and resigned, so far as regarded the Province of Buenos Ayres, his pretensions to the Provisional Directorship, and the direction of the Foreign Relations; and in the Treaty of the 9th March, his own Commissioners solemnly recognised and confirmed the principle, and sanctioned and sealed for ever this act of abdication; styling him »Provisional Director of the 13 Provinces assembled in Congress at Santa Fé,» and stipulating his *reinvestiture* with the direction of the Foreign Relations of the Province of Buenos Ayres.

On rejecting the Treaty referred to, what claim, or shadow of claim of jurisdiction remained for General Urquiza over the Province of Buenos Ayres? And yet our Diplomatic and Consular Representatives accept the notification of a blockade of this Port, in the name and by the authority of the »Provisional Director of the Argentine Confederation!» Besides a wanton sacrifice of legitimate interests, it is an insult to common sense, an outrage on public decency. A blockade in the name of General Urquiza, as Governor of Entre Rios, or Commander-in-Chief of the »Federal Army,» we could understand; but the »Provisional Director of the Argentine Confederation» is a nonentity, an assumption, an imposture, that invalidates any public instrument, be its other merits or pretensions what they may. On such points as the validity of the compact, and the consequent reality of the designation quoted, Doctor Peña, *ex-Minister of Foreign Relations*, Doctor Zubiria, *President*, and General Ferré, *Vice President of the Constituent Congress*, are weightier authorities, than the British Envoy, the British Chargé d'Affaires, and the British Consul; not to mention the other respectable names appended to the Treaty of the 9th March, in representation of the Province of Buenos Ayres. Now, after the resolute opposition of this Province, the formal abdication of General Urquiza, and the confirmatory verdict of these high national dignitaries, is it not preposterous in foreign Agents, to revive, to recognise, to respect, to act upon *a dead letter*, as they virtually and effectively do in the case of the blockade? It is an absurdity, an injustice, a wanton insolence, that we find no terms sufficiently strong to designate and reprobate.

Blunder the second—In transposing and confounding the elementary questions of order and anarchy, of legality and revolution.

After the battle of Caseros the first step towards a normal regime, the first glimpse of a constitutional organization, was the popular election of Provincial Representatives, that took place about the middle of May. Previous to this, the will of General Urquiza had been quite as absolute and despotic as that of his predecessor. The first real revolution that took place, was on the 23d June, when all the Provincial Institutions were trampled on by an audacious Chief, and the legal authorities contemned and displaced by a licentious soldiery. Inauspicious as such an event must have appeared to every dispassionate observer, interested in the tranquility and definitive organization of the Republic, it received the tacit sanction of the British and other Foreign Agents; nay, was welcomed by some with undisguised complacency.

Turn now to the 11th of September, the natural counterpart, the inevitable sequence and necessary effect of the scandalous outrage of the 23d of June; and we have every official brow clouded with gloom and despondency: and the very men who recognised and sanctioned a wanton revolution, now decry and disallow a legitimate reaction, and praiseworthy restoration. This conduct, we venture to say, is not in accordance with the public instructions of Her Majesty's Government.

And these unaccountable sympathies and predilections, in one case at least, have dwindled down into abject and avowed partisanship. We refer to the official note of Captain the Honourable Robert Gore, in which he acknowledges receipt of General Urquiza's note of the 3d February last, announcing his intention, during a pending negotiation by the way, of invading the Province of Buenos Ayres with fire and sword. Not content with a simple acknowledgment of receipt, far from deprecating or deploring the horrors and disasters inseparable from civil war in its mildest and most mitigated forms, Captain Gore distinctly applauds the resolution adopted, and cordially WISHES SUCCESS TO WHATEVER MEANS MAY BE EMPLOYED, in the holy crusade against property, liberty and social rights. This in a British Agent we call abject partisanship; although we must suppose that Captain Gore at the time was not aware of »the less honourable means,»—the robbery, bribery, assassination, and poisoned viands,—then brooding in the dark minds and distempered imaginations of the arch-anarchist and his motley counsellors; for to such means assuredly he could not have wished success.

By this unfortunate course, the rights and prospects of an entire Province, in which nine-tenths of all foreign interests are concentrated, and with whose fate the destiny of the entire Republic is inseperably blended, have been postponed to the personal pretensions of General Urquiza; a fatal and capital blunder, especially in British Representatives.

Blunder the third consists in their not having remedied and rectified the preceding blunders by peremptorily insisting on the ratification of the Treaty of the 9th March; especially after the explicit announcement of General Urquiza, that the prosecution of the civil war would involve the »absolute ruin of the material, commercial and industrial interests of this Province;»—that no one had *the* power to prevent the catastrophe, and that he and his partisans eschewed all responsibility, for the results that might ensue. This aspect of the case we discussed at some length, in our number of the 16th ult.; to which, for brevity's sake, we merely refer.

Blunder the fourth, and last that we shall at present enumerate, is the recognition of the farsical blockade, intimated by Admiral Coe, in the name of the Provisional Director of the Argentine Confederation.

We are at a loss in what terms to treat of this untoward question; for having been favoured with a peep at the correspondence exchanged on the subject during these last days, between the British Authorities and the British Merchants and other residents in this City, we feel in danger of being dragged into the vortex of honest indignation, with which it is impossible not to sympathise, when we see important and legitimate interests recklessly sacrificed to the personal prejudices, or the caprice of those whose first and highest duty is to protect and foster these very interests.

In their solemn protest against the recognition and continuance of the blockade, the British Merchants conclusively demonstrate the illegal character of the measure; from the nature and composition of the blockading force;—the inadecuacy of its material force to the object proposed;—the partial and ineffective manner in which it had been enforced during the first stage of its existence, no less than eighty craft, with merchandise produce and provisions, having entered the Port, from the 28th of April to the 7th of May inclusive; and, finally, because it is intended and calculated to favour a piratical contribution, prejudicial to British Commerce and interests, and dangerous in the highest degree as a precedent. In the accuracy and absolute certainty of all these views and inductions we entirely concur. They irreversibly stamp the character of the primary recognition as impolitic, arbitrary and unjust.

But the astounding part of the proceeding yet remains. When the Coe blockade had fallen by its own weight, the Foreign Admirals, by the advice and orders, we are bound to presume, of their Diplomatic superiors, gallantly lend a hand to extricate him from the mud and mire; and, deaf to the consequences of their first mistake, and the earnest appeals and indignant remonstrances of the victims of their policy, place him anew in a state of probation; as much as to say, *Dear Admiral Coe, you have signally failed in your first attempt, and your blockade has become null and void to all intents and purposes; but if you will behave decently and with energy for the future, we will give you a second trial, and let foreign interests, foreign commerce, and foreign rights go to the dogs.*

Between such conduct and an avowed partisan ship, or an open declaration of alliance, we can see little difference; and we blush to see, in the correspondence referred

to, the responsibily brought home to a British Envoy Extraordinary, for it appears that her Majesty's Consul General was disposed to act otherwise, and acknowledges himself overruled or coerced by Superior Authority. Fortunately the Honourable Mr. Pendleton and Commodore M'keever must bear him company; for on the point of an "effective force," the policy of the Cabinet of Washington is still more stringent and unaccommodating than that of St. James. But the documents and correspondence referred to, will doubtless be given to the public in due time, and we confidingly await an impartial hearing and a just award from Her Majesty's Government. The impunity of official men is not the bessetting sin of our country.

After this cordial and frank exposition, we trust our esteemed contemporary of the "Nacional," will be prepared for a sincere reconciliation with the British Nation, the British Government, and the British Press.

Murder and Robbery of British subjects—The victims in this case are two respectable young Irishmen, Patrick and John Hore, natives of Westmeath; the elder of whom has been scandalously plundered of his property, and the younger inhumanly butchered, to glut the ferocious instincts of the dastardly banditti, and pave the way to their accursed thirst of plunder.

The facts known may be narrated in a few words. Deceased, who had been employed in a respectable foreign house of business, in the District of Cañuelas, had made a casual visit to the family of his elder brother, settled noar the Guardia del Monte. Availing himself of the presence of his brother, as a protection to his family and property, the elder repaired to a neighbouring establishment to transact some business. Towards mid-day three natives presented themselves, in military costume, and requested permission to rest and refresh themselves; which was granted witn the frank hospitality, characteristic of the Irish Nation. Late in the afternoon they requested young Hore to accompany them a short distance from the dwelling, on the pretext that they were unacquainted with the roads in the neighbourhood; and having thus decoyed him to the distance of a few hundred yards, they fell upon their unsuspecting victim with cannibal savagery, leaving his corpse mangled with no less than forty wounds.

Their next step was to return to the house, where Mrs. Hore and two infant children were now the only inmates. Defence or resistance was hopeless and impracticable. The mother was forthwith bound on the floor, and the murderous knife held to the throat of her innocent babes in the cradle, to extort a confession where the money or other valuables were secreted. Disappointed in their main object, as there happened to be little or no money in the premises, they now commenced a sack of all things portable, and wantonly destroying what they were unable to carry away. Satisfied that nothing more was to be obtained, they retired with their booty, leaving the mother still bound, and the helpless innocents to shift for themselves. After hours of desperate struggling, a mother's prayers were heard, and a mother's efforts gnawed through the cords that bound her; and in the darkness and silence of midnight, guided and sustained by the finger of that God who "tempers the wind to the shorn lamb," she repaired with her precious charge to a neighbouring house, full half a league distant, where she found shelter and protection; but doomed to learn on the following morning the tragical fate of her unfortunate brother-in-law.

On applying to the Justice of Peace of the District, much commisseration was evinced, and fair promises made of inquiry and redress; but in the present situation of confusion and anarchy, what can be expected? In these circumstances we understand that the many foreigners, especially Irish, established in that District, have armed themselves for mutual defence, at the suggestion, and with the full concurrence of the local Authorities; an incident from which all foreigners, and especially those in the country districts, may learn a useful lesson.

Weekly Summary—The suspension of the negotiations; at which no person appeared either surprised or dissappointed. The suspension intimated by the Government, appears converted into a rupture of hostilities by General Urquiza; so much the better, as it does away with what we always felt to be a sort of inconsistency and scandal, namely, negotiating and fighting simultaneously.

The guerillas have become one-sided. The besiegers never present themselves near the cantonments; and when General Hornos goes out to pay them a visit, which he has latterly been doing with some regularity and good effect, they uniformly scamper off. In compensation, General Urquiza has announced his intention of a grand assault, and enjoined rigid order and discipline for the occasion, under the pain of death! In a surprise yesterday morning, a party stationed about the Hueco del Sauce, fled in such haste that they forgot a 8-pounder, and a variety of other necessaries. The gauchos are getting tired of these practical jokes of General Hornos.

The Provincial Squadron has been reinforced by the purchase of the "Manuelita" steamer; which detracts something from Coe's effective blockading force; to counteract which ginger-beer Bartin, Commander of a Privateer gun-boat, has issued an *effervescent* proclamation, in his own name, and doubtless on his own behalf.

Very considerate! On publicly notifying the *resuscitated* blockade on the 11th inst., Admiral Coe privately acquainted the shipmasters, that during the ensuing incommunication with the shore, the "Correo" (flagship) would serve as a temporary ship-chandler, green-grocer, and butcher's shop; where all the necessaries, comforts, and luxuries of life, could be procured at *moderate prices*:—and that Commodore Bartin would always have on hand a select supply of "acidulated waters," of approved antiscorbutic virtues.

The results of yesterday's guerrillas are, according to the published Bulletins;—50 of the enemy killed, 5 prisoners; trophies, a brass 4 pounder, 18 saddled horses, 6 sets horse-gear, 8 muskets, 5 swords, 3 carabines, 300 ball catridges, &c, &c,—Casualties on the part of the City forces;—1 Officer killed, 1 Chief, 3 Officers, and 16 soldiers wounded.

New Blockade—By the new arrangement, all vessels anchored in Port, on the 13th are allowed entry, with 20 days reckoned from said date, to load and unload.

Miscellaneous.

PEACE ANECDOTES.

To Mr. "Punch."

Sir,—Having had the pleasure of hearing one Mr. Barclay Fox, of Falmouth, narrate to the Manchester Peace Conference a charming anecdote of a French captain who, having captured a Quaker's vessel, instantly restored it on finding that the owner would not fight, I have gone through various histories in my possession, and have transcribed a few similar Peace anecdotes, equally authentic, and equally satisfactory as proofs that we have nothing to fear from Louis Napoleon. I beg you to accept them. You may rely upon the accuracy of the details, because I got Mr. Cobden to be so kind as to collate them with the very authorities from which he proved that the last war against France was begun by England.

Your obedient well-wisher,

Macaulay M'Alison Mackenzie.

During the war in Spain (which was caused by the Marquis of Douro) a native family was peacefully sitting down to its *siesta*, or mid-day meal, which consisted of Spanish onions and Spanish liquorice, when a savage-looking French dragoon (not that he really was savage, none of them are, like our own brutal soldiery) entered. "Soh!" he exclaimed, drawing his sabre, "Palafox proclaims 'War to the knife.' Ha! And doubtless *you* cry 'War to the knife,' also. Eh?" "*And fork*," replied the father of the family, mildly, and pointing to a chair at the table. The brave Frenchman paused a moment, burst into tears, ate up all the onions, and departed, saying, "*C'est different. Dieu vous bénisse!*"

At the storming of San Sebastian (where the British army's wickedness so unfavourably contrasted with the conduct of the French, who only set the town on fire by accident, and treated the women and prisoners so humanely) a British grenadier, who was in one of the forlorn hopes, was rushing furiously—with levelled bayonet and dreadful execrations—upon the gallant defenders, when his foot slipped, and he fell at the feet of a young French officer, who, sword in hand, was directing the defence. Instead of passing his weapon through the Englishman's body, the noble-minded young hero picked him up, restored to him his gun, which had slipped from his fingers, and said, "Now, *mon ami*, at it again." The grenadier again fell—this time on his knees—and registered a solemn oath never to shed another drop of blood. Will it be believed that when Picton heard this, instead of being affected at the anecdote, he flogged the man?

After the storming of Seringapatam, while the British soldiers were scattered over the town—killing, robbing, and debauching—a private in the 19th Dragoons strayed into a garden, and suddenly found himself surrounded by 10 or 12 armed followers of Tippoo Saib, who were about to cut him to pieces. Happening, fortunately, to speak their language, he exclaimed, "*Tuta koharnee punah be-khodah kondapilly puggree bundy*," that is, "The object of the English here is simply the liberation of the prisoners so improperly incarcerated by your inconsiderate master, now no more, and the general adjustment of the fiscal and financial arrangements of the country." He had hardly said the words, when they all threw down their arms, and saluted him, saying, "*Mozuffernuggar yerwaddy boguewitter bunggong?*" or, "Why was not this explained to us by arbitrators? and it should have been done without bloodshed." Why, indeed?

As the great Napoleon dashed triumphantly into Lodi, in pursuit of the Austrian Beaulieu, his eye fell upon a pretty little girl at a window, who, scarcely heeding the military clamour, was tranquilly singing a song. The conquerer, arrested by the spectacle, checked his horse and said, "*Que chantez vous, petite?*" "I sing the 'Maid of Lodi,'" replied the child innocently. "*Tu as raison*," replied Napoleon, mournfully, "and I too would sing, if my enemies would give me time, and if I had a voice." And that day he would not attack. Yet it was a man with these amiable feelings whom the Allied Armies hunted to his grave.

While, at Trafalgar, the French vessel l'Indomitable and the English Thunderbomb were lying yard-arm and yard-arm, a French and an English sailor, each armed with a blunderbuss, climbed into the tops of their respective ships, and each took aim at an officer of the enemy. While their fingers were on the triggers their eyes happened to meet, and the common-sense which nature has implanted in all of us came to their aid. They both laughed. Jack was the first to speak, "Why, *mon* bo," he said, "if so be as I kills that cove of yourn in the spangles, and you kills our fust luff down here, what's the odds? We're just where we was. Let's save the powder, and have a quid." "*C'est juste*," said the Frenchman, and the friendly enemies, having arrived at the real state of the case, held a peace conference of their own until both ships blew up.

What Steam has Done—The time was when eggs in Caithness stood a fixture, summer and winter, at 3d., and haddocks at 6d. per dozen, and woe betide the disposers if they ventured to a halfpenny more. We had no steamers then. The times have changed since, and even in the dead of winter exporters can calculate on regular transit to the southern markets almost to an hour, and and hence the price of eggs has riven to 9d. per dozen, and haddocks to 2s. per dozen. The parish of Bower gudewives and Whaligoe lasses are unco saucy even at that. We have heard of one exporter of eggs having sent up to the Edinburgh market this season, from Caithness, upwards of £2000 value of that article. Of the quantity of smoaked haddocks sent from Caithness we have no data, but it must amount to a large figure.—"John O'Groat Journal."

Influence of a Newspaper—A school teacher, who has been engaged a long time in his profession, and witnessed the influence of a newspaper upon the minds of a family of children, writes to the editor of the "Ogdensburg Sentinel as follows:—"I have found it to be a universal fact, without exception, that those scholars, of both sexes and of all ages, who have had access to newspapers at home, when compared with those who have not, are—1. Better readers, excelling in pronunciation and emphasis, and consequently read more understandingly. 2. They are better spellers, and define words with greater ease and accuracy. 3. They obtain a practical knowledge of geography in almost half the time it requires others, as the newspaper has made them familiar with the location of the important places, nations, their governments, and doings on the globe."—"New York Tribune."

Smart Practice—A week or two ago, four creditors started from Boston, in the same train of cars, for the purpose of attaching the property of a certain doctor in Farmington, in the State of Maine. He owed each one separately, and they each were suspicious of the object of the other, but dared not say a word about it. So they, acquaintances all, talked upon everything but what they had most at heart. When they arrived at the depot at Farmington, which was three three miles from where the debtor did business, they found nothing to "put 'em over the road" but a solitary cab, towards which they all rushed. Three got in and refused admittance to the fourth, and the cab started off. The fourth ran after and got upon the outside with the driver. He asked the driver if he wanted to sell his horse. He replied, that he did not want to do so; that he was not worth more than £50, but would not sell him for that. He asked him if he would take £100 for him? "Yes," said he. The "fourth man" quickly paid over the money, took the reins and backed the cab up to a bank, slipped it from the harness, and tipped it up so that the door could not be opened, and jumped upon the horse's back and rode off "lick-a-ty-switch," while the "insiders" were looking out of the window, feeling like singed cats. He rode to a lawyer's and got a writ made and served, and his debt secure, and got back to the hotel just as the "insiders" came up puffing and blowing. The cabman soon bought back his horse for £50. The "sold" men offered to pay the sum if the fortunate one, who found property sufficient to pay his own debt, would not tell of it in Boston.—"American Paper."

EXCHANGE—May 14.

Spanish Dollars and Patacons	21½
Patriot Doubloons	á 343½
Spanish do.	á 344
Bills on England, per doubloon	69.
Currency	per dol. 2 3 8.
Do. Montevideo	á 1⅝ prem.
France, per doubloon	83 á 84 fs.
United States, do.	3⅝ disct.
Rio Janeiro	1¼ p. ct prem.

The highest price of Patriot doubloons during the week 346

The lowest 339

Highest rate of exchange on England during the week 69s per oz. Lowest 69s

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF BUENOS AYRES.

ARRIVALS.

May 7th.

"Rio Uruguay," Oriental steamer, R. G. Panasco, from Montevideo 6th inst.

"Manuelita," American steamer, Camfield, from Montevideo 6th inst., Colonia today.

May 8th.

"Galathea," French corvette, from Montevideo.

May 9th.

"Don Quixote," Bremen brig, Oeste, from New York 11th February, to Casares & Sons.

May 11th.

"Eliza," British brig, 273 tons, G. Rennerds, from Salt Island 17th February, to J. McDonnell, with 140 moyos salt.

"Condor," Bremen brig, 200 tons, Bosse, from Cadiz 2nd March, to J. N. Bieber & Co., with 107½ lasts salt.

"Vapor," Oriental lugger, 120 tons, D. Feliberto, from Montevideo 8th inst., to M. Durray, with 250 bales hay.

May 13th.

"Berenice," Brazilian barque of war, from Montevideo 12th.

SAILINGS.

May 7th.

"Luisa Fernanda," Spanish corvette, for Montevideo.

"Union," Spanish ship, for Montevideo and Pernambuco, dispatched by S. Soriano, in ballast.

"St. François," French ship, for Havre, dispatched by Lafourcade & Co., with 7267 salted and dry ox and cow hides, 265 bales wool, 29 do. horse hair, 11 do. feathers, 9 do. sheep skins, 1 do. nutria skins, 24 pipes tallow, 10 tons bones, 1 do. ox hoofs, 1800 horns.

May 8th.

"Coriolan," French barque, for Montevideo and Havre, dispatched by Blas Despouy, with 303 bales wool, 31,000 tiles, 619 dry ox and cow hides.

"Paloma," Oriental schooner, for Montevideo.

May 10th.

"Don Quixote," Bremen brig, for Montevideo, dispatched by V. Casares & Sons.

"Henrich Eduard," Hanoverian brigantine, for Antwerp, dispatched by Otte, Rosenthal & Co., with 2407 dry ox and cow hides, 500 salted do. do., 35 bales wool.

"Mathilda," Danish brigantine, for Rio Grande, dispatched by Otte, Rosenthal & Co., in ballast.

"Rio Uruguay," Oriental steamer, for Montevideo.

May 11th.

"Locust," H. B. M's. steamer, for Montevideo.

"Emmanuel," French ship, for Montevideo, dispatched by Lafourcade & Co., in ballast.

May 12th.

"Margaret Eliza," American ship, for New York, dispatched by Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., with 1563 dry ox and cow hides, 614 bales wool, 2 do. hide cuttings, 6 do. and 4 seroons hair, 3 do. tobacco.

FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR

BRITISH—Steam frigate Centaur.
" Steamer Trident.
UNITED STATES—Sloop Jamestown.
FRENCH—Steamer Sesostris.
SPANISH—Corvette Luisa Fernanda.
BRAZILIAN—Corvette Doña Francisca.
" Corvette Imperial Marinero.
" Barque Berenice.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

To Let,

Two dry front Rooms, commodiously partitioned into four departments well adapted for business and dwelling places. For particulars apply at 69 Calle de la Merced.

m. 14—1p.

UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.

The Spanish translation of the above interesting work, written in English by

Mrs. Harriet Stowe,

is now in the press, and will be issued in 6 weekly numbers, at $5 each. The first number will be ready for delivery on Tuesday next, 17th inst., at the Commercial Printing Office, No. 75 Defensa.

INTERESTING.

The following very excellent articles just received foom Europe, and in good condition, are for sale at the store, No. 19, Calle Reconquista: Cars biscuits of different kinds, in large and small cases, Wiltshire and Hollands cheeses, Scoth barley and oatmeal, jams, fruits, green peas, cauliflour, cabbage, large and small beans, parsmips, carrots, aspasagus, broccole, stewed apples and pears, mock turtle &c. Also preserved cream, beef, soap and jelly, salmon and a variety of other articles. m14.—4c.

Notice.

Is hereby given that the Partnerships heretofore existing under the Firms of Wright Parlane and Company in Manchester, Parlane Macalister and Company in Buenos Ayres, and Parlane M'Lean and Company in Montevideo, were disselved by legal notice given in Manchester on the twenty third day of December last, and in Buenos Ayres on the twenty fifth day of February instant.

Buenos Ayres, 25th Feb., 1853.

Robert Macalister.
Duncan Wright.
By his Attorney
m.4—c. Robert Macalister.

The following B O O K S are now on Sale at the Shop of G. & H. Mackern, Stationers, No. 20 Calle San Martin—

Irving's Works; Humeand Smollet's History of England; Shakspeare; Thomson's Seasons.

BRITISH COMMERCIAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

Cornhill, London, Founded in 1820. Established by Act of Parliament.

Capital £600,000.

ADVANTAGES—

Three-fourths of the profits divided every seventh year among the Policy holders, on the Profit Scale.

The Bonuses paid in Cash, or added to the sum Insured, or applied in Reduction of the Premiums as desired.

Low Rates on Insurances without Profits.

Half of the first seven years premiums may remain as a Debt on whole life Policies.

Loans granted on whole Life Policies in proportion to their value, after three premiums have been paid.

Californian, Australian, and all Special Risks accepted at moderate rates.

Premiums may be paid half yearly or quarterly.

Endowments on favourable terms.

Full value given for Policies when discontinued.

Prospectuses and all particulars may be obtained of

J. W. MACKENNA,
Agent for Buenos Ayres.

Wanted,

A good Woman Cook, who thoroughly understands her business, and who can give a good reference.

Apply at No. 45, Calle Maypú.

THE ROAD TO HEALTH!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

CURE OF A DISORDERED LIVER AND BAD DIGESTION.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. R. W. Kirkus, Chemist, 7, Prescot Street, Liverpool, dated 6th June, 1851.

TO PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY,

SIR,—Your Pills and Ointment have stood the highest on our sale list of Proprietary Medicines for some years. A customer, to whom I can refer for any enquiries, desires me to let you know the particulars of her case. She had been troubled for years with a disordered liver, and bad digestion. On the last occasion, however, the virulence of the attack was so alarming, and the inflammation set in so severely, that doubts were entertained of her not being able to bear up under it; fortunately she was induced to try your Pills and she informs me that after the first, and each succeeding dose, she had great relief. She continued to take them, and although she used only three Boxes, she is now in the enjoyment of perfect health. I could have sent you many more cases, but the above, from the *severity of the attack*, and the *speedy* cure, I think, speaks much in favour of your astonishing Pills. [Signed] R. W. KIRKUS.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF RHEUMATIC FEVER, IN VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

Copy of a Letter inserted in the Hobart Town Courier, of the 1st March, 1851, *by Major J. Walch.*

Margaret M'Connigan, nineteen years of age, residing at New Town, had been suffering from a violent rheumatic fever for upwards of two months, which had entirely deprived her of the use of her limbs; during this period she was under the care of the most eminent medical men in Hobart Town, and by them her case was considered hopeless. A friend prevailed upon her to try Holloway's celebrated Pills, which she consented to do, and in an incredible short space of time they effected a perfect cure.

CURE OF A PAIN AND TIGHTNESS IN THE CHEST AND STOMACH OF A PERSON 84 YEARS OF AGE.

From Messrs. Thew & Son, Proprietors of the Lynn Advertiser, who can vouch for the following statement.—August 2nd, 1851.

TO PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY.

SIR,—I desire to bear testimony to the good effects of Holloway's Pills. For some years I suffered severely from a pain and tightness in the stomach which was also accompanied by a shortness of breath, that prevented me from walking about. I am 84 years of age, and notwithstanding my advanced state of life, these Pills have so relieved me, that I am desirous that others should be made acquainted with their virtues. I am now rendered, by their means, comparatively active, and can take exercise without inconvenience or pain, which I could not do before.

[Signed] HENRY COE, North Street, Lynn, Norfolk.

These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints.

Ague	Indigestion
Asthma	Jaundice
Billious Complaints	Liver Complaints
Blotches on the Skin	Lumbago
Bowel Complaints	Piles
Colics	Rheumatism
Constipation of the Bowels	Retention of Urine
Consumption	Scrofula, or King's Evil
Debility	Sore Throats
Dropsy	Stone and Gravel
Dysentery	Secondary Symptoms
Erysipelas	Tic Douloureux
Female Irregularities	Tumours
Fevers of all kinds	Ulcers
Fits	Venereal Affections
Gout	Worms of all kinds
Head-ache	Weakness, from whatever cause, &c. &c.
Inflammation	

Sold at the Establishment of Professor HOLLOWAY, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar, London), and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the British Empire, and of those of Buenos Ayres; also wholesale and retail by Mr. Eastman, in pots and boxes at ....

☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder, are affixed to each Box.

J. E. Oltman, Professor of Dentistry, No. 103 calle la Merced, acquaints the public that the subscription continues, and practising in every thing belonging to the above profession. m.7

Shipping List OF Henry A. Green.

Licensed Ship Broker.

For London.

British schooner "Nundeeps" A. 1., 129 tons, Bickford, commander, may have room for a few tons of light freight. m.14.

Consignees Messrs. A. & J. Rivolta.

For London.

British brig "Mary Rowe," A.1., 278 tons, Brown, Commander, has all her cargo engaged, and will sail in a few days. m.14.

Consignees Messrs. A. & J. Rivolta.

For London.

British brig "Margaret Elizabeth," 319 tons, A. 1, Elliot, commander, has a large portion of her cargo engaged and will have quick dispatch. m14

Consignees Messrs. R. & J. Carlisle & Co.

For London.

British brig "Maria," 219 tons, Howells, commander, is a chartered vessel, and will have quick dispatch. m.14.

For Liverpool.

British brig "Favourite," A.1., 277 tons, Webster, Commander, has two-thirds of her cargo engaged, and will have quick dispatch. m.14.

Consignees Messrs. R. and J. Carlisle & Co.

For Liverpool.

British brigantine "May," A. 1., 233 tons, Millard, commander, has disengaged room for salted hides and light freight, which can be received on board immediately. m.14

Consignees Messrs. Thos. Tomkinson & Co.

For Liverpool.

British bark "John Ritson," A.1. 305 tons, Tiffin, commander, has disengaged room for a few tons of salted hides and light freight. m.14.

Consignees Messrs. George Bell & Co.

For Liverpool.

British brig "Queen," A. 1., 194 tons, J. Galt commander, has all her cargo engaged with exception of light freight. m.14.

Consignees Messrs. Bayley Brothers

For England.

British bark "Nil Desperandum," A. 1. 163 tons, Swaffin, commander, is a chartered vessel, and will have quick dispatch. m.14.

Consignees Messrs. J. Galt Smith & Co.

For England.

British brigantine "Choice," A. 1., 177 tons, A Ogier, commander, is a chartered vessel and will have quick dispatch. m.14

Consignee Samuel Hesse, Esq.

For England.

British schooner "ERA," A. 1., 200 tons, Appledore, commander, is a chartered vessel, and will have quick dispatch. m14

Consignees Messrs. Duguid Barton & Co.

For England.

British brig "Albion," A. 1., 173 tons, Manley, commander, is a chartered vessel, and will have quick dispatch. m.14.

Consignees Messrs. Duncan, Son & Co.

For Antwerp.

Danish brigantine "GAZELLE," A. 1., 169 tons Heppen, Commander, has all her cargo engaged, and will have quick despatch. a30.

Consignees Messrs. Otto, Rosenthal & Co.

For Antwerp.

Austrian brig "Romano," A.1., 350 tons, Hightz, commander, has upwards of half cargo on board and shipping, and will have quick despatch. a.30.

Consignees Messrs. Visser & Co

For Antwerp.

French bark "Elisa" A. 1. 233 tons, Lepolly, commander, has all her cargo engaged, and will have quick dispatch. m14

Consignees Messrs. Llavallol & Sons

For New York.

Sardinian brig "Antonietta," A. 1., 230 tons, Pavio, Commander, has all her cargo engaged, and will have quick dispatch. m.14

Consignee B. Delfino.

For New York.

American ship "Gondola," A.1., 409 tons, Atkins, commander, is now loading, and having upwards of half cargo engaged, will have quick dispatch. m14.

Consignee Henry J. Roper, Esq.

For Boston.

Swedish brig "Alfhild," A. 1., 350 tons register, Wahlmann, Commander, has her entire cargo engaged and shipping, and will have quick dispatch. a.30. Consignees A. & J. Rivolta.

For Havre de Grace.

French barque "Normand," A. 1. 258 tons, Morin, commander, has disengaged room for a few tons of cargo. m14.

Consignees Messrs. A. Dunoyer & Co.

For Havre de Grace.

French bark "Felix," A. 1. 236 tons, Duard, commander, has disengaged room for heavy and light freight. m14.

Consignees Messrs. A. Dunoyer & Co.

All the foregoing vessels have good accommodations for passengers, and are in every respect, most desireable conveyances.—For further particulars please apply to their respective consignees, or to

Henry A. Green.
Licensed Ship Broker, No. 30 Calle Reconquista.

For Liverpool.

The British barque "Hermes," 241 tons, J. Presley, commander, has a great portion of her cargo engaged, and will have quick dispatch. Superior accommodations for passengers. For further particulars apply to

James Carthy, Consignee.

BOOKS LOST.

A Gentlemen has lost out of his library, the following numbers of the Abbotsford Edition of Sir Walter Scott's Novel. They are bound in green Morocco, gilt, and have the Presentor and Presentee's name in the fly leaf of the title page. vols. 2nd, 15th, 16th, 17th, 22nd, 23rd.

Also, the 6th volume of Shakespeare, Whittingham Edition, 16mo, published in Chiswick, 1818, and highly gilt at the back, in boards.

$20 a volume will be given to any person restoring any of them to Mr. Mackern's Library. m.7—3c.

For Sale.

At the Store of Brasch Prange & Hall, 41 Calle Julio, a small quantity prime English Cheese in zinc cases, just landed from brig Racer. Dec. 11.—c.

NAUTICAL ALMANACKS for 1853, for Sale by Brasch Prange & Hall, 41 Calle Julio.

Shipping List OF Richard Sutton, Jun.

Licensed Ship Broker.

For Antwerp.

The clipper built A.1. copper and copperfastened Sardinian brig "L'Acorte Ligore," 170 tons, Capt. Bauer. This fine vessel having the greater part of her cargo engaged, can still receive about 3000 dry hides or equivalent in bales. f.26.

Consignee Messrs. B. Viale, & Co.

For the Continent.

Passengers only.

The splendid new Bremen barque "Adelheid," 360 tons, Capt. D. Spille. This fine vessel will sail about the 20th March next for the Continent, calling in the Channel for orders, and offers a superior opportunity for cabin passengers. f. 26.

Consignees Messrs. Deetjen & Co.

For Cork or Falmouth.

Passengers only.

The A. 1. Neapolitan bark "Cerere," 300 tons, Capt. Pirandillo, has excellent accommodations for passengers and will meet quick dispatch. f.26.

Consignees Messrs. Santamaria, Llambi & Cambaceres.

For Marseilles.

Passengers only.

The fast sailing Sardinian polacre "Nativita di Maria," 180 tons. This vessel having all her cargo engaged will have quick dispatch, and offers a good opportunity for passengers. f.26.

Consignee B. Delfin, Esq.

For particulars regarding the foregoing vessels apply to RICHARD SUTTON, Ship Broker No 14 Calle La Reconquista.

For Liverpool.

The British barque "Isabella," 221 tons, Grimsditch, commander, is now loading, and will be dispatched shortly, with excellent accommodations for cabin and steerage passengers. Apply to the

Consignee James Carthy, Esq.

DECAYED TEETH AND TOOTH ACHE.

PATRONIZED BY HER MAJESTY, THE QUEEN, AND HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALBERT.

MR. HOWARD'S WHITE SUCCEDANEUM,

For filling Decayed Teeth, however large the cavity. It is placed in the tooth in a soft state, without any pressure or pain, and in a short time HARDENS INTO A WHITE ENAMEL; and is superior to anything ever before used, as it will NEVER BECOME DISCOLOURED in the tooth. It arrests all further progress of decay, and renders extraction unnecessary. All persons use the WHITE SUCCEDANEUM THEMSELVES WITH EASE, as full directions are enclosed.

Prepared by THOMAS HOWARD, Surgeon Dentist, 17, George-Street, Hanover-square, London, Price 2s. 6d. It is in SEALED Packets, with full directions for use enclosed, and the signature, THOMAS HOWARD, in Red Ink on the outside of the Wrapper.

Sold by
G. & H. MACKERN, 20, Calle San Martin.
And of the same Agents may be had,

MR. HOWARD'S TOOTH POWDER.

This Tooth Powder will be found a valuable appendage to the toilet. Being perfectly free from any injurious substance, it whitens and preserves the teeth—imparts a delicious fragrance to the breath—gives a beautiful redness to the gums—imparts to them a healthy firmness of texture—and prevents the loosening of the teeth—Price 2s. 6d. par Box.

VICTORIA HOTEL.

CALLE MAYO No. 54 & 56.

The undersigned begs to inform his friends and the public, that he has lately added extensively to the accomodations of his large and commodious Establishment Nos. 54 and 56 Calle Mayo, which he will continue to conduct in a very superior manner.

To the stranger and temporary visitor, it will be his study to make it a comfortable Home, and from its situation near the beach and the commanding view from the house-top of both the Inner and Outer Roads, it is peculiarly adapted for the residence of Captains of vessels, to whom during their stay here various advantages are offered in the way of storage hasmall quantities of goods gratis, supply of all navof necessaries (including provisions) from the Ship Candler store adjoining, &c &c.

Breakfasts from half past 8 to half past 10.

Luncheons—Dinners from half past 1 to half past 2, and from 3 to half past 4. Teas and Suppers, according to order.

Wines and Spirits of the very best quality always on hand. Buenos Ayres, April 8th, 1853.

A. 9. 4p. JOHN GEOGHEGAN.

NOTICE.

All Letters and Newspapers intended to be transmitted from this Port by the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's Vessels, and destined for the Intermediate Ports at which they touch—viz: Monte Video, Rio Janeiro, Bahia, Pernambuco, Cape de Verds, Teneriffe and Madeira, must be brought to this Office—and the following uniform Rates prepaid thereon—

Weight of Letters.			Silv. Dols.		Curr. Dols.
Not exceeding ½ ounce			¼	or	6
Above ½ ounce & under 1 "			½	or	12
" 1	"	2 "	1	or	24
" 2	"	3 "	1½	or	36
" 3	"	4 "	2	or	48

and so on in proportion, two additional Rates being charged for every ounce, and a fraction of an ounce being charged as an additional ounce.

Newspapers 1 current dollar each, letters and newspapers for *Spain via* Teneriffe will also be received, the above Rates of postage being prepaid thereon.

"This Office will not undertake to give change for money; parties are therefore requested to bring with them the exact amount of Postage."

British Consulate and Packet Office,
168, Calle ia Merced—
Buenos Ayres, 29th January, 1853.
MARTIN T. HOOD,
H. B. M's Consul and Agent,
for H. B. M's Postmaster General.

PILOTAGE—Vessels drawing 10 feet, *Burgos*, pay 40 Spanish dollars, $50, 12, 60—13, 70; 14, 90; 15, 110; 16, 130; 17, 150; 18, 180; 19, 2[illegible] 20, 240, and 21 feet 260 Spanish dollars. N.B. 100 ft. English equal to [illegible] Burgos; 100 ft. French equal to 115 ft. Burgos; 100 ft. Norwegian equal to [illegible] ft. Burgos; and 100 ft. Swedish to 106 ft. Burgos measurement. Un palmo (palm) equal to nine and two-fifths Spanish inches.

All vessels, excepting packets, if requiring a pilot to enter the inner roads [illegible] 200 dols. currency. When leaving, whether taking a pilot or not, they are [illegible] to pay the fee 200 dols. currency. Any vessel that may enter the inner ro[illegible] without a pilot and wishing to bemoored or to change anchorage, must pay [illegible]

MERCHANT VESSELS from sea in the Port of Buenos Ayres on the 13th inst.

Date of Arrival.	*Vessels & Captains Names*	*Consignees.*	*Tons.*	*Destinations*
	BRITISH			
Nov. 10	Bg. Hugh, Fitzgerald	J. G. Smith & Co	211	England
" 22	Bg. Mary Rowe, Brown	A. & J. Rivolta	338	London
Dec. 19	Bgn May, Millard	Tomkinson & Co.	233	L'pool
Jan. 3	Bg. Favourite, Webster	R. & J. Carlisle	277	L'pool
" 13	Bk. Hermes, Presley	J. Carthy	241	L'pool
" 17	Sch. Sappho, How	R. & J. Carlisle	137	L'pool
Feb. 11	Bk. Isabella, Grimsditch	J. Carthy	221	L'pool
" 12	Bg. North Esk, Rodg	To order	207	N. York
" 16	Bg. Sultana, Rogers	Nuttal & Co	181	London
Mar. 12	Bk. Nil Desperandum, Swaffen	J. G Smith & Co	163	England
" 12	Sch. Queen of the West, Tregarthen	J Best & Brothers	159	
" 13	Bgn. Choice, Ogier	S. Hesse & Co.	177	L'pool
" 14	Bg. Margaret Elizabeth, Elliott	R. & J. Carlisle & Co	319	London
" 14	Lugger Era, Appledore	Duguid Barton & Co.	200	England
" 14	Bk. Ritson, Tiffin	J. Bell & Co	305	L'pool
" 15	Bg. Albion, Manly	Duncan & Co.	173	England
" 19	Sch Nundeeps, Bickford	A. & J. Rivolta	129	London
April 3	Bk. Brazilian, Duffy	Bates, Stokes & Co	315	
" 23	Sch. Bosphorus, Gibson	Twyford Hall & Co.	216	
" 24	Sp Kerelaw, Easdale	Dickson & Co	341	
"	Bg. Queen, Gault	Bayley Brothers	194	L'pool
" 28	Bg. Maria, Howells	To order	137	London
April 11	Bg. Eliza, Rennerds	J. McDonald	273	
	AMERICAN			
Mar. 6	Bk. Thorndike, Perkins	To order	399	N. York
April 21	Bg Cronstadt, Hatch	S. B. Hale & Co.	273	
May 2	Bk. Roman, Hamilton	S. B. Hale & Co.	245	
" 4	Sp. Gondola, Atkins	H. J. Ropes	409	N. York
" 6	Sch. Henry A. Barling, Kennedy	Zimmermann, & Co.	160	
	FRENCH.			
Oct. 27	Bg Encornet, Nadean	Zumaran & Co.	149	Havre
Jan. 25	Bk. Australie, Falguerette	J. Canard	210	
Mar. 19	Bk. Normand, Morin	A. Dunoyer	258	Havre
April 4	Bk. Eliza, Lepolly	Llavallol & Sons	231	Antwerp
" 26	Bk. Felix, Duhart	Dunoyer & Co.	236	Havre
	SPANISH.			
Nov. 22	Bg. Pirro, Guardiolo	Llavallol & Sons	212	
Dec. 2	Sch. Esmeralda, Millet	Llavallol & Sons	121	
Jan. 7	Sch. Draka, Austrich	N. Martinez & Sons	200	
" 19	Sp. [illegible] de Guatemala, Ortiz	J. Galarraga	250	
Feb. 3	Bk. Rosa, Roig	F. Senillosa	188	
" 10	Pol. Pezinca, Austrich	Martinez & Sons	162	
" 14	Bk. Mariana, Segui	M. Murrieta	253	
Mar. 22	Bk. Maria, Got	Teisserene Vallat & Co	50	
April 5	Bg. Ferrolano, Montenegro	P. Alfaro	130	
" 28	Bg. Carlos Habanero, Fernandez	Bieber & Co.	168	
May 6	Pol. Joven Dolores, Colie	Llavallol & Sons	137	
	SARDINIAN.			
Dec. 5	Bg. Ausonie Sorelle, Brissoleze	J. Avegno	261	Marseilles
" 11	Bk Antonietta, Pavio	B. Delfino	233	N. York
Jan. 21	Bk. Sultana, Casanego	Llavallol & Sons	244	
Feb. 16	Pol. Sacra Familia, Chiozza	J. Caprile	63	
April 18	Bg. Apollo, Lavarello	J. Caprile	210	
	HAMBURG.			
Mar. 1	Bgn. Constance, Harmes	Bunge, Bornefeld & Co	137	
April 20	Bg. Wilhelmine, Stuge	Otte, Rosenthal & Co	144	
" 25	Bk. Catherine, Luban	Hartenfels & Sons	196	
" 26	Bgn. Atlantic Ocean, Nagel	Otte, Rosenthal & Co	188	
	PRUSSIAN.			
Feb. 9	Bk. Leopold, Holtz	Anderson & Co.	310	Boston.
	SWEDISH.			
Feb. 15	Bg. Alfhild, Wahlmann	A. & J. Rivolta	350	Boston.
	DANISH.			
Feb. 8	Bg Von Brock, Jacobsen	Freyer Brothers	218	
April 5	Bgn Gazelle, Heppen	Otte, Rosenthal & Co	109	Antwerp
" 11	Bg. Condor, Bosse	Bieber & Co	200	
	DUTCH.			
April 25	Bg. Margaretha Maria, Lowenstein	Bunge, Bornefeld & Co	191	
	AUSTRIAN.			
Mar. 13	Bg. Romano, Stighch	Visser & Co.	392	Antwerp

FAMILY RESIDENCE.

To let a large and commodious dwelling house, with a fine orchard if required; as also various articles of furniture for sale or hire, as may suit the parties interested. For further particulars and to see the premises, apply at Calle Maypú, No. 247.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

For Sale at No. 44, Calle Santa Clara—

One 4 horse power, portable Thrashing Machine, on 4 wheels, with all the latest improvements.

One "Hussey's" patent Reaping Machine.

One Winnowing Machine. m.26—co.

TO FAMILIES.

Welsh Flannel on Sale at No. 44 Calle Santa Clara. m 26—co.

TO LET, at No. 200, Calle Perú, to single gentlemen, a furnished room, with or without attendance. For particulars apply at the same place. m.7—6p.

For Sale, a first-rate, patent, new English Mangle. Apply to D. Craigdillie, No. 26 Calle Independencia. a.23—4c.

CUSTOM HOUSE BLANKS

For the transfer of goods in deposit, for sale at this Office, Defensa, No. 75.

HAMS and BUTTER of superior quality, on sale at No. 115 Calle Piedad, in lots to suit purchasers. a.23—co.

WANTED, a woman servant to accompany a family to England, and to take charge of children. Apply at Calle del Perú, No. 13. m.7—3p.

FOR ASUNCION DEL PARAGUAY, and immediate Ports.

The Steamer "EL PARAGUAY," belonging to the United States and Paraguay Navigation Company, and stated to be the best and fastest boat ever known in South America, is daily expected in the River Plate.

Parties wishing to ship cargo or take passage by this conveyance, for Paraguay or intermediate ports, can apply, for further information, to the undersigned Agents.

Buenos Ayres, May 14, 1853.

DANIEL GOWLAND & CO.